THE TRIUMPH IN ST. LOUIS.

No election for years has been more important in the bearings and ultimate consequences than that held on Monday last in Sr. Louis. That city is the satural center of our country, the probable future metropolis of the Union. It is the most important city of the Slave States, and exceeded in population among them by Baltimore alone. Had the North succeeded in her struggle to exclude Slavery from Missouri forty years ago, St. Louis would have been to day the second in consequence and the third in population of our American Citiesa position which she is destined, through the im pending triumph of Free Labor in Missouri speedity to approach and within this century to

The immediate National benefit of this viotory, and of such as this, inheres in the trumphant refutation they afford to the wretched slang of "sec-"tionalism" and the imputations on the Republican party of "warring on the South." Though we have a thousand times disclaimed any thought of hostility to the South-any desire to damage, or depress, or in any manner injure, the Southern States of this Confederacy-while, on the contrary, we seek only their deliverance from their chief peril and curse, in the full assurance that its overthrow will insure an instant and immense accleration of their growth, prosperity and power, we are continually accused of "warring on the "South." To the bearers of this false witness, we commend the following leader of The St. Louis Democrat of the 5th inst., being the morning after

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Thrice, in three consecutive years have the Free-Soil party of St. Louis thrown down the gage to the Slavery Propagandists, and thrice have they emerged from the conflict with victory and honor. Yesterday, this noble city repeated her yows of fealty to the great cause of Free Labor by a majority which satisfies every desire of the present, dispels every apprehension of the future, and atones magnatimously for the untoward event of August. The entire Free Democratic ticket has been elected by a parality of nearly 3,000. The triumph of the Emancipation at two years ago is thus shown to have been no mere ebullation of Free-Boil sentiment, but the expression of profound though is thus shown to have been no mere countrion of Free-Soil sentiment, but the expression of profound though long suppressed conviction. The glory which shed its light on St. Louis then, was no meteor bred of political storms, but the calm reflection of the unchangeable soal-light of Freedom. Thrice have we scattled with the enemy, and thrice has he fallen face downward. Prejutice, ignorance and corruption; the appliances of the Federal, State and county authorities; the infla ence of a journal which battens on plunder and trade in lies; and the railroad organizations (victualed as they are by the tax payers of St. Louis) united in a body to elect their representative man, Louis V. Bogy -toward whom we now entertain no feeling but com-passion. The tempering of victory with homanity is a leading trait of heroism; and, in recollection of this truth, we shall say no more of the defeated candidate of the County Court, The Republican and the Slavery

propagandists.

We reassert the fact, that the election of O. D.

Filley and his associates is the reaffirmation of the
principles of freedom. This statement a mits of no
qualification, but nevertheless we will acknowledge
the victory is that of principle rather than of party.

The vector again at the corruntion of the County Court The protest against the corruption of the County Court produced hundreds of ballots for the Free Democracy. The Americans, in large numbers, manfally broke off the withes of pertiann association, and "voted their sentiments." Wisely and nobly they ignored the remote issues in the presence of the immediate ones. Once they were misled. Following the standard which had passed into the hands of incompetent or treacherous leaders, they found themselves, toward the close of the first Monday in August, far away from the strife; and they awake next day to learn that the Slavery oligarchy had captured the one great fortiess of free speech and free thought, which towars frem slave soil. The repetition of the error were impossible to brave men and patriots, and accordingly they redeemed the emselves yesterday, with a spirit and generosity which can never fail to be remembered. We are proud to think it will be no temporary alhance. We regard it as the pledge of inture harmony and cooperation, and as the guaranny that the two great branches of the Opposition will combine in purpose and numbers to wreat the Federal Government in 1860 from the contemptible and evicins regime of the National Democracy. The promise is not less gratifying to us than the performance just closed, for it imports a wire tolerance and large liberality among various classes and diverse opinious for the common good; and furthermore it assures us of a revolution in national affairs. All nationalities participated in the victory of yesterday. Henceforward let us recognize an inviolable fraternity, until The protest against the corruption of the County C produced hundreds of ballots for the Free Democra

heads. Friends at home desponded, and triends abroad despaired. We showed, by incontestable proof, that the result of that election was not a fact but a fraud; but yet we experienced how hard it it is to reassure a dispirited bost. The event of yesterday shines like a fixed star through the clouds and mists. The city of St Louis belongs no more to the Pro-Slavery faction than the rock and fortress of Gibraltar to Spaniards. Never can the principles of Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Labor be dislodged from the right bank of the Missis-Any retrespect would be sadly incomplete unless it embraced the independent daily press which differ with us in politics. The great ability, unlagging ze-

participated in the victory of yesterday. Hence terward let us recognize an inviolable fraternity, unt

the high places of the nation are purged of Pro Slavery Democracy. The tide is rolled back for ever from the frontiers of this State. Last Sammer, the Lethean flood of niggerism almost closed above our brade. Friends at home despended, and transi-

with us in politics. The great abisity, unleaging zeal and nice tact displayed by The Evening News in the controversy which commenced with the oppressions of the County Court, which reached its name yesterday, and which must continue ustil the first Monday in August next, have been largely conductive to the greatness of our success. Its splendid advocaby of the principles of reform, economy and integrity represented by Filley and his concluters, contributed to swell the majority of these gentlemen to the large figures which the returns accord to them this morning. The Express has also been active and efficient.

Of the Free Democratic German Press—powerful in influence and talent—we can only say that never be-

fore did it give more emphatic expression or more pointed direction to the settiments of the German population of St. Louis. Were we to indite a more formal eulogy, it might be construed as an assumption on our part to exercise the office of censor, and dis-tribute praise and blame—an assumption which good taste must condemn when equals and fellow schiers are smeaking of one another.

taste must condemn when equals and fellow achiera are speaking of one another.

In conclusion, let us venture to say to all opponents of the National Democracy, be of good cheer! The voice of the people of St. Louis has pronounced final condemnation upon corruption and Silvery, and in all their forms—upon the Federal Government, the State Government and the County Government. It has give renewed assurance that Missouri will persevere in her work of regeneration, that Free Labor shall faid within her borders the most profitable field of employment, that her commerce and manufactures will be festered, and that her chief city will assuredly impregnate her with the vital doctrines which give permanent welfare to nations. manent welfare to nations.

-The Republican, of course, sees the matter in a very different light, yet on a most important point it corroborates The Democrat-saying:

"Even with the very imperfect data before us, it is quite obvious that Mr. Wyman and the American nicket failed to receive the vote given to Breckitridge in Angust, and that to this cause is to be arctibed the majority given to Mr. Filley. The American Free-Soulers descrited their ticket, and went over to the Black Republicans, and this, it is safe to say, puts an end to that party for all future time. How this transfer and sale of this political party will be received in other parts of the State, remains to be seen; but as a very considerable portion of it has gone over to Black Reveals. considerable portion of it has gone over to Black Re-publicanism in St. Louis, the early dissolution of the party in other counties will unquestionably take place. It cannot be maintained elsewhere with so odious a

-Carondelet and St. Ferdinand, suburbs of St. Louis, have likewise just elected Free-Soil Mayors -the former by 339 to 219.

THE LATE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

Freedom's Champion (Atchison, Kansas), of the 2d inst., says:

The election on the Corstitution, and for t "The election on the Corstitution, and for towaship officers, passed off very querity in this city last Monday. But about 210 votes were polled, and only two against the Constitution. In other parts of the county, the vote was about in the same proportion. The day was a very disagreeable one, and as there was no opposition to the Free-State ticket, or to the Constitution, but little interest was manifested.

"In this township, the officers nominated at the Free-State Convention, as published in our last, were all

elected. One Griffin, who ran as a Democratic can-didate for Cenetable, received but about 79 votes. "In other parts of the county, all of the township offi-cers elected are also thorough Free-State men. Our cause has triumphed in every place. The victory is almost unsummers. The rest County Board of Super-visors will be an excellent and efficient one, as good sen have been selected for that office all over the

county.

"Our next fight will be under another name, but the same in spurit, purpose and principle, and, we believe, in result. We trust our friends in every part of the county will not let the battle cease until a thorough Republicant. the county will not let the battle cease until a land-ough Republican victory is achieved, and the Black Democracy, responsible, as it is, for all the evils which have cursed Kausas during nearly five years, shall have been routed and defected in Atcheson County."

The St. Laurence Republican of the 31st ult.

"Monday was a terrible day in Lawrence. Rain, snew, and sleet was the order. The consequence was the smallest vote ever polled in Lawrence sizes the Ruffian invasion. The number of votes polled on the Constinution was 209—176 for, and 33 against. Most of the Democrats voted against, and were generally out in their strength. We suppose the Democratic vote throughout the Territory will be found polled against the Constitution, and with it will be found a few Republican votes. The vote everywhere will be found to be very light, in consequence of the terrible storm. We shall know by another week the vote throughout the Territory. We shall be surprised if a majority is not found in its favor."

Tecumseh gave 85 votes for and 35 against a Convention; Lecompton 11 for and 115 against.

"The Leavenworth papers do not give the vot-there, but state that it was very light, there not even being any printed tickets for the Constitutional move-ment on the ground—a culpable oversight some-

-A Republican Convention-to be composed of Delegates from every County in Kansas-is called to seemble at Osawstamie on the 19th of May.

FROM ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATURE ON THURSDAY. com Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7, 1859. The railroad speed with which Legislation is now progressing here, throws the Legislatures of 1857 and 1858 quite into the shade; and the manner in which important messures are passed is by no means calculated to enhance one's admiration for the " assambled wiscom." I do not mean to say that Hen. Members of the Legislature are bought and sold like slaves or other merchandise in the public marts, because I don't know such to be the fact; but one only requires the ordinary are of the commencer quality of eyes and ears to see that what is commonly termed legislative "log rolling," is carried on to an slarming extent Smith, and Jones, and Jenkine, and Brown, each has his little local bill to drain a frog pond, build a bridge, or paint a white school house red, which he is very anxions to have passed, and which his constituents

or paint a white school house real, what as a saxious to have passed, and which his constituents expect him to carry through. The knowing ones, who have "big things" before the Legislature, discover by various modes, the weaknesses of Jones, Jonkius, and Brown, and essily obtain their votes by promising assistance in their little bridge and frog pond enterprises. I can tax that I admire this style of law making. The grist presented to the Assembly by the Grinding Commute, last evening, was distasteful to quite a number of members, and a streamons but unsuccessful effect was made to strike from the list of bills reported, the one giving additional facilities for divorce, and also the bill granting to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York power to enact and enforce enchrules and regulations as to them shall seein good, for the suppression of public prostutation. When the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to lesse for a term of years any unecoupled lands of the State, came up on its final reading in Land Office to lesse for a term of years any unecen-pied lards of the State, came up on its final reading in the Assembly, last evening, Mr. Opdyke moved to re-commit, with instructions to exclude West Washing-ton Market from the operation of the act. Mr. O. ton Market from the operation of the act. All. Of advocated the motion at some length, stating that the valuable property which he desired to have excluded had been leased for one year for \$5,600, while, in his ladgment, it was worth from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per year. Mr. Smith also advocated the motion with great earnestness, saying Washington Market was worth \$80,000 a year. He was in layor of including the Petron Mr. S. always has his eye on Cather Mr. S. always has his eye on Cather Mr. the Battery (Mr. S. always has his eye on Castle Garden and the Battery), and was surprised that shannies had not already been erected on the common under authority of the Commissioners of the Land

Office.

Mr. C. S. Spencer opposed the reference on the ground that each legislation would be a reflection on the Commissioners, who were all honorable men, worthy of all confidence. If we could not trust these gentlener, whom could we trust?

Mr. Anones thought the experience of the past did not warrant the degree of confidence in the Commissioners of the Land-Office which been expressed by Mr. Spencer. He was not willing to trust men who stand on the reard as having leased for \$5,000 per annom property confessedly worth \$50,000 per annum. After unther debate by Messra Consiling, Smith

After further debate by Messis. Conkaine, Smith and Herchinson the motion prevailed.

I tried to telegraph to The Tannez last evening the passage of the Brooklyn Tannel bill and the Seventa avenue and Fourteenth-street Railroad bills, but et in avenue and Fourteenth-street Kauroad bills, but I see by this norming's paper, that my dispatch did not reach its destination. When the Tunnel bill came up to its final passage, Dr. Tuthill moved to recommit with instructions to strike out so much as relates to the assessment of \$125,000 on the property-holders ng the line of the road, and advocated the motion

the considerable length and with much force.

Mr. Chuistle opposed the motion.

Ger. Dunyes said the bill had been essentially modled and changed since it was first printed, and, as he

ified and charged since it was first printed, and, as no believed, it now guarded the interests and met the approbation of all parties interested, the motion was lost and the bill was passed by a vote of 77 to 37.

The Seventh-avanue Road came up cent, when Mr. Ordyke moved to recommit with a view to striking out the names of the Cerporation, and inserting the names of Messis. Haight, Lamb. Davis, Eno, and others, and making the bonus \$50,000 instead of \$100,000, as in the present bill, viz. \$200,000 to go to the stage proprietors, and \$300,000 to the city. Mr. Opdyke assured the city that the parties named were aestrious of obtaining the franchise at the advanced benus named in his amendment, and that they were responsible gentlemen. The motion was voted down and the bill passed-80 to 24.

When the Fourteenth street came up, Mr. Ornys E moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by re-oneing the fare to 3 cents, and to strike out the 6th section of the bill, which renders inoperative the pro-visions of the act of 1854 relative to the construction of rathroads in cities, which was lost, and the bill was

passed—77 to 16.

The Avenue D Road was next taken up, when Mr. The Avenue D Road was next taken up, when air, ordered moved to recommit, with instructions to insist or an amendment requiring the Company to pay certain stage proprietors \$100,000 for supposed damages to their business; which was lost. Some of the stage proprietors who are affected by the building of this road are incorporators in this Company, and will thereby be indemnified; but there is one gentleman running a like of stages through Avenue D, Mr. David L. Yearsey who is not a companior. Therefore, Mr. upg, who is not a corporator. Teerefore, Mr. sertion of Mr. Young's name, and advocated tion with much ferce, and was followed by Mr. C. S. Before the motion was put, Mr. Tomisson asked

unanimons consent to insert the name so that the vote n the bill might be taken at once.

Mr. Rettly objected, when the House sustained the

The Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street Roads

passed in precisely the form in which I sent them to on yesterday.

The bill "In relation to the New-York Protestant

Episcopal Public School, which "Inside Views" intilated in The TRIBLESE & few days ago, came up in the Senate for its third reading to-day, when a mo-cion to recommit was made by Senator Marners, who, on this motion, undertook to enlighten the Senate as to the antiquity and respectability of this school. From his remarks it appears that the gaid school was originated in 1710, by the Society for the Promo-tion of Christian Knowledge then instrumed in Lon-don), and placed in charge of Trinity Church: that in 1731 the said Society sent out to this country, to take

harge of the school, a certain pions, worthy aid dis-rect person yelept Thomas Noxon, whom many pre-ume to be the original founder of the family of the enster from the XXIId District. Of this there would little doubt if his religious experience were equal to legal erudition.

his legal erudition.

It turther appeared that a certain worthy and eccentric Dr. Baker, by will, in 1796, bequesthed certain property in the new XIXta Ward of the City of New-York, to the "Governor of the State, for the time beautiful and the City of New-York, to the "Governor of the State, for the time beautiful and the State, for the time beautiful and the State, and the State, for the time beautiful and the State, for the ing, in fee simple:" but to hold the rents, issues a profits thereof in trust for the said school. He, at the time, granted certain life estates to the Delatield school coming in as remainder men. So are raised as to the validity of the will, on the Cloverpor to receive his bequest and of the school to inherit user not being itserporated for some years after the bequest was made—and the probability is that the property at the expiration of the life estates, will revert to the State. And, as it is now valued at some \$400,000, it is worth looking after in the present depleted State

of the Treasury.

The original bill would, in a very slyway, have made over the rights of the State to the School Trustees; but it appears that it was opposed by a certain Mr. James Hogg, who, as the administrator of his father, the well known florist, lays claim, under the higher state, to about one-quarter of the property.

bis estate, to about one-quarter of the property.
Whether he or the school have any rights therein appears to be for the Cours to decide.

Mr. Noxos replied to Mr. Mather, showing quite clearly that it was a case for the judiciary to decide, and not for the Legislature denouncing the common practice of those having claims which will not bear the investigation of the Courts coming to the Legislature to have them bedstered up. It also appeared from Mr. Noxon's remarks that Mr. Hogg is a description of the the same pame. from Mr. Actions remains the art. Constitution of the "shepherd poet" of the same name, and probably, as was stated by another Senator, of the celebrated Lord Bacon. But it is unierstood that Mr. Hogg denies this, probably because the Bacon family are descended from the disreputable still of his house-from those who have committed crimes the house-from those who have committed crimes.

for which they have been hung.

The result of the whole matter was that a bill was passed authorizing the Supreme Court to sea as much of the property as shall be necessary to pay the assessments required for laying out certain streets & h. eaving the remainder to the litigants and their legal

\$2,500 (et Loan bill, voting down in turn a proposi-tion to open the Constitution and another to a 14 haif a million for the payment of interest on the new Canal

The Assembly passed the New-York City Custer bib, after a very fively debate, in which Mesers. It willissos, Smith, Gover, Woodstier, Orange and Counting spoke against the measure, and C. S. Sievern and S. S. Chillos in its layor. The vote The vote stood 74 to 37.

PROCEEDINGS OF VESTERDAY.

ALESSY, April 8, 1859.

The feature before the Legislature to-day was the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Personal Laberty bill (the same bill which was introduced into Assembly). The Judiciary Committee consists of Mesers, Novon, Diven and Lamont, Republicans, and

South and Willard, Democrats.

Mr. Diven made a lengthy and elaborate report against the bill, on the ground that its provisions were in violation of the Constitution of the United States in

most every section. Mr. John D. Willard also made a report, in which Judge Scott united. These leading lights of the Dom-ocratic side of the Senate concurred in Senator Diven's report in the main, and his conclusions, though describing from some of the positions tak Mr. Lanour made no written report, but ver

discribed from each of toos whose were presented.
With the report of Mr. Wilsard, he disagreed is toto.
He also discented from the spirit of that of Mr. Diven.
The bil before the Senste contained some objectionable features, but they were incidental. The objects
consist by the bill were proper. The right of tes with able leaders, but they were included. The objects rought by the bill were proper. The right of the writ of habeus corpus and trial by jury should be held uviolate. Mr. Lamont held that the fugitive slave was not the Constitution of the Enited States, but was many respects a violation of that instrument. The true construction of the clause of the Constitution requining that persons owing service, &c., and escaping from one State to another shall be surremotived, is that enunciated by Mr. Webster in his place in the Senate, viz: that they be delivered up by State action, and in that view it was entirely pro-per to enact and enforce such statutes as shall give ample protection to all persons disimed as fugitives.
Mr. Lamony also objected to the position taxed in
Mr. Divine report, that a six-shelder has a right to
recapture his slave who may escape to a Free State. independent of any supposed right under the Constitu-tion. If this becoment, the law of Slavery is common law, and the slaveholper may follow his escaped chattel to any foreign country to which he may flee—for instance, Canada—and recepture him there, and the Government would be bound to sustain him in such right. The report placed great stress on the comprements of the Constitution is regard to this subject of Slavery. Mr. Lenour denied that Slavery was one primars of the Constitution is regard to this subject of Slavery. Mr. Lawarr denied that Slavery was one of the great compremises, and appealed to cotemporaneous history, the decates in the Convention which flained the Federal Constitution &c., to prove that Slavery was not regarded as one of the important questions before the Convention—that it excited but very little checksion, and that the trainers of the Constitution were careful that the word slave should not be inserted in that instrument. There was not in the Constitution one clause or idea which regarded Slavery as a natural institution deserving of special protec-

Constitution one clause or idea which regarded Slavery as a national institution deserving of special protection. He protested spainst the spurit of the report in his own name and in that of the Republican party.

Mr. Divan said his report was made on the bill before the Senate. He had not discussed any other, nor had he discussed the Fugitive Slave bill nor the Dred Scott decision. He was in favor of a law to protect the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus, but he could not consent to such legislation as should conduct with the fundamental law of the nation. And he reminded Mr. Lamont, that Mr. Webster, whom he had quoted as in favor of State action, voted for the Fugitive Slave law.

According to my recollection, Mr. Diven is at fault here. I believe the record will show that at the time of the passage of the Fugitive Slave laid, Mr. Webster was acting as Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, and I believe the Secretary of State does not vote in the Secreta at Washington, though I am not very familiar with affairs at the capital. Our Secretary of State here in Albany Mr. Tucker, some-

not very familiar with affairs at the capital. Our Secretary of State here in Albany, Mr. Tacker, some-times course into the Senste; but he don't vote. However, the point is not so important, since it is altoor the Fugitive bill if he had been a Senator at the

Mr. Diven's report will be printed and published in a day or two and will speak for itself. say that it does not meet with general favor by the Republicans here, and that the Democracy are jubi

The resolution for an amondment of the Constitu-tion, to abolish the property qualification for colored voters, which had previously parsed the Assembly, was concurred in by the Senate to-day by the follow-

YEAS-Mesers, Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Balated, Huddell, Johnson, Leffin, Lamont, Loveland, Noxon, Paterson, Presser, Truman, Watnone, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willand, J. NAYS-Messes. Brandreth, Burhaus, Doherty, Ely. Mather. att, Schell, Scott, Sloan, Smith, Spinete, O. B. Williams, AFSENT OR NOT VOTING-Mesers. John D. Wallard,

Mr. Willard "shot the pit" to avoid voting. Williams come in after the vote was announce asked unanimous consent to have his vote re for the resolutions; but, objections being made,

ould not be done.

The Special Committee of the Assembly, consisting of Mesers, C. S. Spencer, Hutchinson, Powell, Duryes, and Morris, have agreed upon amendments, and will, understand, report the bill as follows:

AN Acr to Protect the Rights and Liberties of the Chitens of the State of New York. The People of the State of New York, represented in Seaste and

As Acr to Protect the Rights and Laborites of the Caste date of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Scante and discussions of the State of New York, represented in Scante and James State and the considered as property, or subject as such to sale, purchase or deliver; nor stail any person within the Builts of this State and the considered as property or subject as such to sale, purchase or deliver; nor stail any person within the Builts of this State and the degrived of liberty, arrested or detailed, on the ground that such person owes service or labor to another person, either party may claim a trial by jury upon an examination under a wind or indeed comes and stail have twenty personal under a wind of indeed comes and stail have twenty personal under a wind or indeed in this State is entitled.

State is ent

throsand dellars.

7. Any person suctaining wrong or injury, by any program suctaining wrong or injury, by any program as positive by the preceding sections of this art, may aim an action and recover causages therefor in any court of

with a positivative of any convertantings therefor it any converted in this State. A No person, while holding any effice of honor, trust or notiment under the laws of this State, and it in any capacity rese any warrant or other process, or trant any corresponding to the contrast of the contrast of the interest of the contrast of the interest of the mixed States, approved the twelfith day of February, A. D. vertacen bundled and nitrely three entitled "A not respecting fusitives from intelled and persons exapting from the service of their masters," or moder and by virtue of as so of and and intellectual trust of the contrasters, and and supplementary to an at respecting fusitives from inside, and any supplementary to an at respecting natives from inside, or persons exapting from the service of heir masters," or shall in any capacity serve any such warrants, cother process.

r process.

2. Any violation of the provisions of section 8 of this act
e decimed a sufficient came of removal from office of imment under the provisions of the Constitution of this 10. Any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Jation, Compan, Con-

Sec. It. Any sharin, belony Sheel, fallor, Ceroner, Carbon table of Oliforer of this state, or any Pollowan of any city or own or any district, county, city or newn others, or any other or other member of the militia of that State, who shall in such apacity beteafter arrest, imprison, detain or return, or said in resetting, imprisoning, detaining or returning any person, for the reason that he is claimed or at judged to be a fogilive from evice or labor, shall be punished by a line not less than one bousand dollars nor more than ive thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State Frison for not less than two years.

Sec. 11. The Governor of this State, by and with the arid-Exc. 11. The devector of this seems y has a very sensity of all and otherwise of the Benzie, may appoint for every sensity of all the and otherwise, whose duty it sand he to defend every person existed see in this nodes the provisions of the act of Comparison of the act of Comparison of the act of Comparison of the act and comparison appointed shall two-two-ful for each person desired by him under the provisions of this act, and shall be paid by the philip under the provisions of this act, and shall be paid by the philip act and the provisions of the act.

by him meet the provision of the latine by the Governor.

SEC 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

The following is the "little loke" mentioned by your correspondent, "Outside Views," in this morning's THIBLES. The bill was introduced by Mr.

Coristie:

As Acr to confirm and legalize the resolution of the Common Connection the City of New-York, adopted the 18th day of May, 1828, giving permission to wider and satead a small plet, such rise of per No. 1. North Silver.

The People of the State of Non-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do count as follows:

Saction 1. Wheteres ou the 6th day of May, 1848, the Common Council of the City of New-York passed a resolution as

Resolved. That permission be said the same is hereby a ven to

keelerd. That permittee which shall be of piet which side of piet was real piet, south side of piet was to make the same being flower, on the southerly side, to as to make the same wide, and that it be extended parallel with piet No. The same all distance or one imported and first is

SEC 2. The said Cornellus Vanderbilt is hereby sufficient to sake the extension so as to form a pier not extending 40 feet in soil, from the foot of Battery place, as now widened and illed i, extending into the North River, named with pier No. 1, of at the olders of first from the southerly line

in the event to be beyond the electric ministrices.

Sec. 3. This not shall take effect immediately.

For the first time this seesion, I yesterday intrusted my dispatch to another person for delivery to our faithful messenger, Burbaus, and am amazed to find teat it did not reach him.

The bill to renew the charter of the Harlem Railroad.

The bill to renew the charter of the Harlem Rairoad Company, for a term of 30 years, passed the Assembly last evening, receiving the largest affirmative vote yet received by any rairoad bill in that branch of the Legislature, and with only seven votes in the negative. As it passed the Assembly exactly as it went from the Senste, it now only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

October This only was lacking to perfect the record of the Assembly since the organization of a Sate Government. It was presented to the State by the New York Historical Society, and probably a few copies of it will be presented under the direction of the Lew Regents of the University.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AURORIA, K. T., Feb. 14, 1800. After a wearisome day's toll and a walk of 3 miles

down the Platte River, I sit down on a three-legged stool at a pine board table to write you my first letter. I arrived here on the 15th of November, af er a manotenous trip of 45 days from Kansas City, across uninterrupted prairie. On my arrival, I found a fast population engaged in building log cabits and telling great gold stories. I thought them mostly humbag until lately, agreeing with a Frenchman here, who told me there was "no water, no gold, no wood but cottonwood, no nothing good." I have spent a month prospecting, and reached the same conclusion. We could find gold, but not enough to pay. Men may write about \$15 or \$20 per day; the fact is, that this is done only after two or three days' preparation. But for mee are pletending to do a regular mining business. They can work "sluines" or "long-toms" but two or three hours a day, and so they use rockers, with which they can average only from \$2 to \$5 per day. The greatest day's work yet has been by three Georgians, who washed out 49 pennyweights and 18 grains in one day with a rocker. Shot gold has been discovered on St. Vrain's Creek, and worked enough to show that men can make from \$10 to \$30 per day, each man, with long toms and sinices. Here the dist pays from near the surface to the bed-rock. There are now more than a hundred men prospecting and mining here. O'd Californians say that there is nothing yet to compare with California, but that they expect in the Spring to find the source from which tais fine gold has come. There are about 2,000 men now in this vicinity : here and in Denver City, seroes Cherry Creek there are about 100 log-cabirs, built and being built. The Icdians are friendly. We have had no snow of any account, and the climate is delight-Excepting the bottom, the land will require irrigation. Greceries and provisions are about four times as dear as in the States. Flour is selling at 15 cents a pound; corn meal, 10; coffee, 50; sugar, 50; bacon, 40; beef, 20; venison, 8 to 10; beans, \$10 per bush.; molasses, \$4 per gall. whisy, \$8 per gall. Mr. S. S. Curtis, by whom I send this, has just received the appointment of Postmaster here, though we have no news of any mailroute being established to any point nearer than Laramic. Lots here will sell as high as \$150, with cabius

An extra of The Omaka Nebraskian contains a letter from Mr. S. S. Curtis corroborating the above. He also savs:

confident that from \$* to \$30 can be made. Gold has been found on Cherry Creek, Dry Creek, Platte River, Varquer's Fork, Thompson Fork, San Vrain's Fork, Cache Le Poudre, and the Bolling Springs. I believe that the land diverse the first than the first that the first than the Vasquer's Fork, Thompson Fork, San Vrain's Fork, Cache Le Poudre, and the Bolling Springs. I believe that the best diggings row known be on the first four of the above-named streams. They are all of them branches of the South Pistte, croept the Bolling Springs, which empties into the Arkanass. Shot gold has been found in small particles on San Vrain's Fork, and that is, I believe, the only place where it has been found in that country. I have heard of no gold quarts being found, and thirk that, up to the date of my leaving, none had been discovered. I do not know a single California miner who thinks of returning at my leaving, note had been discovered. I do not know a single California miner who thinks of returning at present, and but very few who are at all dissatisfied, and even they will wast to prespect in the mountains. Wages for labor was \$3 at the time I left, and plenty of work to do. I was twenty three and a half days coming to Omaha from the Table Mountain diggings, on Vasquer's Fork. Of this time, I laid up 41 days on account of storms, and for a great part of the way the roads were in very bad condition. I believe this to be roads were in very bad condition. I believe this to be the nearest point on the Missouri River to the mines the nearest point on the alisson's liver to the almost and it is so regarded there. The road, following as it does, the great Platte Valley, cannot be surpassed, and it is already supplied with settlements, to the Govern-ment creeing of the South Platte, 350 miles from this place. I had no difficulty in crossing any of the streams upon this route, save Prairie Creek, which, at other times. I have immed across, and upon this, the days by the citizens of (bus and vicinity. There is a good ferry over the Lou Fork at Columbus, and emigrants need fear no deter tion by the North Platte route, either from sand hills

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Barchay's Four, New-Mexico, March 2, 1859.

As the exact kind of protection given to New-Mexico by its Military Department cannot be known to many of your readers, it may not be amiss to give some account of it.

The Indians, as everybody knows, are our most troubleson e enemies, and to protect as from these the military posts are scattered through the territory. If a report of an Indian depradation is made at the near est post, it will probably be considered necessary by the officer in command, to forward it to headquarters (50 or 100 miles distant) before anything can be done. This, of course, involves so much delay, that pursuit is necessary. Into a country, involves as indeed and, that practice is species. But sometimes this form is dispensed with. In teat case the probability is that the complainant will be informed that his report is not credited; or that the number of troops at the post, is too small to admit of any being sent away; or that orders have just been received for some other duty which cannot ostponed; or that the horses are not in a condi-to pursue Indians. It is absolutely astonishing how unfortunate we generally are in applying at the ex act time when assistance cannot be rendered. But even when nothing of this kind occurs, when the prayer for aid is listened to, and preparations are actually made to put the troops in motion, our case is not much better. This report may have been brought twenty, fifty, or more miles, and as time is necessarily lost in preparing for the march, we may safely calcu-late that from twenty-four to forty-eight hours will relapse between the commission of the outrage and the departure of the troops from the post. Now as every one knows that Indians, when apprehensive of pursuit, will travel from 80 to 100 miles in twenty-four ours, and as that is a greater distance than they are nerally followed. it is clear that before the troops generally followed, it is clear that before the troops actually leave the post, the enemy is beyond pursuit.

The command, therefore, generally returns from the

place where the outrage was committed, with a report that the trait could not be followed, or that the rations were exhausted, or that the Indians were evidently able to suggest some fearible means for heart of the committee of everything in progress, were an extension of everything in progress, were an exhausted, or that the Indians were evidently able to suggest some fearible means for heart of the committee of everything in progress, were an extension of everything in progress, and the extension of everything in progress, were an extension of everything in progress, and the extension of everything in too far in advance to be overtaken. Even if the chase is kept up a day or two at the rate of twenty or thirty miles per day, it is without result. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the enemy escapes, and pine cases out of a number the enemy super, that a faint hope is sometimes indulged that the ladians, embodiesed by previous success, may not apprehend pursuit, or not activited with the booty first obtained, may lotter in each of more. Now, I wish to sak if it is reasonable to suppose that this is the kind of profestion we are expected to recover in return for the protection we are expected to receive in return for the militons equantered yearly for our defense? The Indians are well as are that a forced march for one day and night places them beyond pursuit, and the matter s reduced to a regular system, the well-known result

is reduced to a regular system, the well-known result of many years experience.

Let us look now at operations on a larger scale. When a bard of Indians commit so many murders and robberies as to render further dilatorness inexensable, or when they tounh the Department itself, then an expedition is sent into their country. As Indians do not figur for glery they offer peace. It this is not accepted, the command proceeds slowly through their country, but watched by the Indian sples on the fills around, who mark every movement, ready to take advantage of any opportunity of attack, hardening the troops in the difficult pesses, ever at hard when least expected, and disappearing when pursued. Disguided, at length, with this kind of wardare, the troops are recalled and disappearing when porsely. Degrated, at least with this kind of warfare, the troops are recalled and a peace made. The Indians, of course, look upon such a proceeding as an admission that the whites are tired of the war, and accept the peace as a new license to commit depredations for an indefinite period. The comman ing officer of the troops considers that he has had a lucky escape from a disagreeable predicament, and is glad of a good excess to return to confortable querters. Now, what has not been achieved in the flead must be accomplished on paper, and one of those brilliant treaties is made which promise so much to the eye, but from which no good ever will or is ever expected to arise, onless it be to the commanding officer, who gets credit for doing that which I have no doubt be really wished he had been able to do.

The military are so well aware that they gain no credit by this menner of operating against Indians, that they avoid acting in any way so long as it can possibly be avoided, and when they do act, it is so inefficiently that those who have called on them never wish to make snother application. It is for this reason that so little of what is done by Indians is made known beyond the immedia e neighborhood where it occurs. he has had a lucky escape from a disagreeable predica-

beyons the immedia o neighborhood where it occurs, and the people suffer in at once that which they consider as beyond remedy. A short time since I reported to The fazzate what the Utahs and deardis a pecked were deing in this vicinity, and received only shuse through its columns for my trouble. The fact was, there he care were receiving rations in Corn and these Incians were receiving rations in Corn and these Incians were receiving rations in Corn and Wheat from Government, which they came to receive; but, as they needed meat as well as other things, they commenced slunghtering cattle, and I have no doubt, that during their short stay, they killed upwards of fifty head of barves, and stole baseds both sheet; and horses. The troops were finally sent to drive them away, but they refused to go, and presented their arms, and it was with difficulty that a night was avoid-ed. Only e few days since, I received a latter from the More, staling that an express, sent by a citizen of that place, with important letters to Tecalote, was stopped by ten Apaches, who tore up the letters and

robbed the express man.

The fight which is mentioned in the last Gazetie, as having occurred with the Mescalerro Apaches in consequence of their having scolen steek from the neighborhood and the steel of the stee bornood of Fort Biles, in which several soldiers lost their lives, and the officer in command was danger-ously wonded, was fought against Indians who are in the regular receipt of rations and presents from Govcrosses. Since I began this letter a mac has arrived from the stock ranches on Red River about 40 miles east of this), who states that a party of Comments visited one of the ranches and killed cattle to eat; they went to another, and left two broken down horses, and the Government beef cattle are kept and took four rising maintals from a citizen, and then went on their key rejoicing. How much more mischief they will do will depend entirely on their own will, and the opportunities which may be offered them. They stated that they had come to this frontier, to escape from the troops sent against them from Texas.

Now would be the time to putch into them from New-Mexico, and settle the matter at once, but I suppose intend of this they will rab our trains and re-

pore instead of this they will rob our trains, and re-ceive presents from Government at the same time, of the Arkansas this Summer as usual. Reports are current here also that the Navajos are stealing stock again, and that they wounded one man who attempted to resirt them. Should all we suffer daily from the Inials who are under Government protection be pub-

dials who are under Government protection be published, it would require a mammon sheet to contain it, yet the cry still is, "Lo, the Poor Indian!" while the wrongs of the poor white man are forgotten.

Such is a brief statement of how unitary affairs among us are managed. It would be easy to go more into details, but it is enough to say that the army has, through the meflicency of a few, become the laughing stock of all (Indians included), and although it is painful to state these things, it is absolutely necessary to do so for self-preservation, and in the hope that a tention may be drawn to the subject, and the evils under which we now labor be removed. the evils under which we now labor be a When it is considered that two thousand more or less, are stationed among us, and that the yearly expenditure for our defense is enormous, while a twelve years' experience finds us still unprotected, and still the prey of bands of savages who infest our berders, not one of whom respect our power, or scknowledge our superiority, a suspicion may well ment, and it is our earnest desire that such a suspicion may lead to an investigation, which cannot result oth-erwise than to our advantage. Under present men and measures, a countless army may be sent us, and the Treasury of the United States be emptied, and it will benefit us nothing. Remove give the army a chance to regain ir inefficiency, and New Mexico will blossom like the rose. Give us the soon flourish and b protection so solemnly promised us-we ask no more.

HOW THE BEAN CLIMBS THE POLE,-Prof. Brewer of Washington College, Penn., communicates to Th American Journal of Science and Arts the result of some experiments made by him on climbing vines-the hop, the Lima bean, and the morning glory. He finds that they will climb around a transparent glass pipe just as well as anything else, and that they are most ardent in their embraces when the pole is warmer than the surrounding sir. During the day, the vine is attracted toward the light, but at night, and especially or cool rights, it turns to the pole. He learced, also, that the color of the pole makes no difference; the caressing instinct of the vine has no prejudice against any shade. The element of constancy is very largely developed, the vine, after it has reached its pole, show ing a much stronger tendency to wind around it than it

BERY TES .- A most excellent food for the convalescent, is made of half a pound of lean beef, cut in small pieces, and soaked half an hour, or more, in a quart of cold water, and afterward boiled a few minntes, stirring it a little as it begins to boil. Then pour it into a bowl upon a piece of hot, well-browned touted bread. Drink off the Equid, or eat toust and all with a spoon. The only seasoning allowed is a trifle of salt, or a very alight flavor from a red pepperpod. If there is a sense of chilliness in the patient, a whole pepper-pod may be used, making the tea very flery. It will then be a good sudorific.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Mores Taylor, dispatched as an extra steam-hip by the U. S. Mail Steam-hip Company, sailed yesterday with 100 yassengers.

A new iron streamen indianol.a.

A new iron screw steamer of about 500 tuns burden, countly arrived here from Washington, Del., where was built for Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., by Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co. Her name is Indian-ola, and she is commanded by Capt. David Souper, long and favorably known in the Cuba trade. She is long and lavorably known in the Count made of a fast model, yet with a good carrying capacity. She is rigged as a schooner, with fore and atteatis, and a foretopsail. Her standing rigging is of wire cable. She has a handsome saloon to accommodate about twenty-four cabin passengers, and stowage for the capacity from the three thousand barrels. On the passage from the Delaware she averaged nine knots under steam against a north-west gale, and exhibited good qualities as a see boat. The Indianous leaves to day from Fier No. 7, East River, for Havana, where she will probably be employed in trading on the north side, running for ports west of Havana.

NAVAL.

Commodore Gregory and the other officers recently ordered by the Navy Department to overhaul the financial management of the different Navy Yards, arrived in this city on Wednesday, and commenced business at the Naval Lyceum yesterday. The pecu liar mode of conducting affairs in the several departments, the number of hands in each shop, the nature

able to suggest some feasible means for bringing the current expenses as nearly as possible within the limit. of the slander appropriation. The disbursements of the Yard for the fortnight ending yesterday reached \$30,000, notwithstarding the large refuctions lately made in the number of hands employed. As \$00.000 per month far exceeds what the Government intend to devote to the Brooklyn establishment, more discharge will have to be made. In the Engineer's department (30) men have recently been discharged, and 50 of are to follow before three weeks.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held on Thursday; seventeen ne * auxiliaties were recagnized; three in Ohio, seven in Missouri, one in Nebrassa, tro in Tennessee, two in Kansas, one in Illinois, and one Communications were presented from agents, show.

ing the progress of the work at home in distributes the Holy Scriptures, particularly in California, Oracio and Kansas; from the Kev. Dr. Worcester, Cheroke Nation, stating his serious liness, referring also to the completion of the Coerckee Testament, now nearly finished, which he has long been engaged in preparing for the press; from the Rev. Dr. Monod, Paris, asknowledging, with much feeling, the receipt of \$1,000 grants, from this Society for printing the Scriptures in Turkey and Bulleyna, form loving colorateurs in Turkey and Bulleyna, form loving colorateurs in Turkey and Bulleyna, form loving colorateurs in Turkey and Bulleyna, for employing colporteurs in Turkey and Bulgaria; from the Rev. E. Doty, Amoy, remitting funds received a his Mission for publishing the Hoy Scriptures, from the Rev. J. G. Oucker, Germany, asking further adthe Rev. J. t. Oeckee, Germany, asking fariner as or distributing the Scuiptres in that country, from the Rev. John Edwards. Wheeleck, sending \$15 from Indians of the Choctaw Nation toward the Bubic cause; from the Rev. E. Dood, Suyrma, asking aid to open a libble expectory in that cit; from the Rev. A. J. D. Dorsey, Madeira, asking a grant of books for that island, from Mr. P. R. Hunt, Madras, sending account of the substrate of the statement of the substrate or funds disbursed at that unseroa on account of this Society, and in regard to future wants; from the Rev. Samuel Wells Williams, Mosto, with some account of the prospect for Bible distribution, and the effect of the

ate treaty.
Grants were made of books to Leaver worth Bible 80-Grants were made of books to Leaven worth Bible Sciety for supply of emigratis to Pike's Peak, under the direction of Mr. Campbell, the Society's Agent for Kansas; to the American Survay School Union; German Bibles and Testaments to the Methodist Book Concern, Carinvati; French Bibles for Point a Petra, M. I.; and forty two volumes for the Bible. Altogether 10, 280 volumes, in different languages, were granted, and \$100 in funds, to establish a depository at Among the interesting incidents of this meeting we

the presentation of the portrait of the late venerable. Dr. James Milnor, from his estimable widow, and a excellent photographic likeness of Hon. Wm Jay, has excellent photographic likeness of Hon. Wm Jay, las a Vice President, from his son, John Jay, esq. At this use ting the last K-port of the Society's year was presented, which was highly satisfactory, and indeed unexpectedly encouraging

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Principles of Natural and Politic Law. By J. J. Burken, qui. Eve. pp. 250. Columber: I. H. Riley & Co. Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Sazistics in Olio, 5 to, pp. 55. Columber.

More About Jesus. By the Author of "Peep of Day," is, 18me, up 145. Harper & Brothers.

The Life of North American Insects. By R. Jasger. Assistably H. C. Preston, M. D. 12mo, pp. 319. The Same.

The Romanne and its Hero. Sy the Author of "Magdales Richards" Ismo pp. 144. The Same.

Neuragon Past, Present and Fature. By Peter F. Stott, etc., 18th Vice Consult 12mo pp. 372. Joan E. Petter, The Sahlsah Hymn and Tune Book. 8vo. pp. 341. Many Brothers.

The Sannain typin and the Bondage. By the Rev. J. E. Brothers Fire: Or, Israel in Bondage. By the Rev. J. E. Inguisium, Firmo, pp. 609 Pusses, & Rassalla Africa. By Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa. By Henry Barth. Adultized. 12mp. pp. 2081. J. W. Sredig. Oriental and Western Size in. By Thomas Witham Athinesis. The pp. 403 The Sanse.

Life of Whitam Pitt. By Lord Macaulay. 12mc. pp. 227. Bellife of Whitam Pitt. By Lord Macaulay.

The Avenger and other Papers. By Thomas de Quincey. 12ms, pp. 320. Ticknor & Freids.

CITY ITEMS.

We invite special attention to the Concert of this evening at the Academy of Music, tendered by the members of the Philharmonic Society to Mr. Theodore Eisfeld, whose personal worth and labors in the cause of true art will entitle him to such a compliment. The programme is an attractive one, and among those who will assist on this interesting occasion are Miss Brainerd, Miss Juliana May, Messrs. S. B. Mills (the eminent planist), P. Mayer, Jereph Burke, Richard Hoffman, H. C. Timm and Carl Bergmans.

ANOTHER FREE CHURCH.-The Rev. Mr. Noyes, ate of the Unitarian Church, Chicago, has come to his city with the intention, we learn, of establishing a Free Church, in which he hopes to gather some portion of that large number of people among as who are not attracted to any place of worship. plan of a Free Church in New-York is one long since matured, and as he is a man of great earnestness, and has the reputation of being a very attractive speaker, he has two important elements of success. His first service will be at Hope Chapel to-morrow.

BENEFIT OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL .- The managers of this noble charitable Institution have engaged the Ray Dr Sondder to deliver his lecture on India for the benefit of the Hospital fund. It will take place next Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. The officers and Directors of the Hospital comprise many of the best ladies of the city, who have cosributed liberally to sustain the Institution; but at present, we understand, the funds are exhausted, and ence this appeal is made to the public. Dr. Sculder gives his services free, and Mr. Ullonan furnishes the Academy at half price. Let the house be crowded.

Mr. Colden yesterday visited Ward School No. 35, in Thirteenth street. He was introduced to the scholars by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., and in a few remarks expressed his gratification at the appearance of the scholars, and closed by hoping that at some future day England would be blessed with a system of public schools similar to those of the United Scales.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK CHESS CLES-At a meeting, held on Thursday evening, of the mpporters of Chers, it was resolved that two of the room orn e ly cocupied by the New-York Historical Society, in University Building, be taken, and immediately fitted up for occupation. Many lovers of this noble game will no doubt be pleased to learn that a quiet and emitable pince will bereafter be at their command, at the moderate rate of \$5 initiation fee, and \$10 annual dues-sixty members having already subscribed to a three-years' support of the enterprise.

LOW TIMES-STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA AGROUSD. The tides in the Hudson River still continue very lor, and steamboats have great difficulty in passing the Saugerties and Castleton sand bars. The Columbia of the Merchants' Line, ran aground on one of the bas yesterday morning, and was compelled to wait entil the rising of the tide, when she proceeded to her desi-

The portrait of the great ROBERT BONNER is give in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY to-day.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE IN THE TOMES. -Comter Jackman held an inquest yesterday morning at the Tombs upon the body of a poor, miserable souss 10 years old, named Margaret Deegan, who, while as inmate of the Sixteenth Ward Station-House, on Monday night, was induced to drink some poisonous beversge from a bottle by a fellow-lodger, which caned her death on Wednesday night. When admitted to the Tombs the only article of clothing upon her person was a thin calico gown. The Jury returned everdit Death from opium. .

A FYMALE BURGLAR. - About 8 o'clock on Thurs day evening, a good-looking woman, named Mary Warren, entered the residence of Mr. Thos. B. Eraily, No. 268 Division street, by means of false keys, and going up stairs, obtained access to the bedrooms by the same means, where, breaking open the buresos, she selected a gold watch and chain, and jewelry and clething to the value of \$133, with which she was about to make off, when Mrs. Brady appearing called her busband, who handed the woman over to sa officer. She was taken before Justice Breanen years day morning and committed for trial. In her as